



# Yojna IAS

योजना है तो सफलता है

## FEBRUARY 2023

### WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

**YOJNA IAS WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**13/2/2023 TO 19/2/2023**

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# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## FEBRUARY 2023

### THE INFLUENCE OF INDIAN CULTURE IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES DURING PREHISTORIC PERIOD

**The Influence of Indian Culture in Southeast Asian countries during prehistoric period** : An Analysis in special context to recent discoveries

#### Introduction

India has never been the isolated country. Harappan Culture/ Civilization had a commercial relationship with Mesopotamia and Egyptian countries and later period the cultural elements of India diffused towards southeast Asian countries. Many ancient texts like Ramayan, Pali Nideshak described the Suvarnadwipa which means the island of the gold, suvarnabhumi, the land of the gold karpur dipa (land of the camphor). Southeast Asian countries are rich in the production of coconut (Narikela Dvipa). In Ramayan, Rama visited Lanka which was made/constructed of Gold. Many Chinese sources also describe the presence of the Brahmans in these regions. After the origin of Buddhism in India, It diffused in entire world, mainly to Southeast Asian countries. During the period of the Chola, they conquered south east asian countries. The Indianistain of the south east asian culture was the result of trade and commerce.

Many southeast Asian countries are following the practices of their ancient period. However they had adopted any other religion but they have not left their cultural values. This shows the depth of Indian culture in Southeast Asian countries.

#### Gradual diffusion of Indian Culture towards Southeast Asian countries

During the prehistoric period , we see the cultural similarity between the cultures of eastern India with the cultures of Burma, China, Tibet etc. If we study the potteries of the prehistoric period, we see the similarity in the ceramic cultures of both of the

regions.

There is much evidence collected during the 19th centuries from eastern Indian sites regarding the cultural migration and influence from Northern India towards northeast and eastern India. The records however are kept in London. Robert Bruce Foote found many pieces of evidence from Pallavaram, Madras, and Boucher de Perthes (France) in 1863. Still there are many places where the archaeological excavation could not be done properly. The Neolithic people of the eastern Indian might have migrated to south east asian region and could carry the cultural features there.

Beginning with the pioneering work of Sir John Lubbock (1867) who reported for the first time the evidence of the prehistoric archaeological record from Northeast India in the Athenaeum of London in 1867. The credit should be given to British anthropologists and archaeologists who contributed in archaeological research before the independence of India. During pre Independence India many discoveries were made by Robert Bruice fruit regarding the pre historical sites. He was the person whose contribution towards the paleolithic sites in India is unparalleled . However after Independence of India many archaeologists like HC sharma also analyzed the significance of the Robert Bruce fruit's work. On the bases of neolithic sites , HC sharma successfully explained about the migration of the people from once place to another place in the search for a subsistence base.

There are many historic sites discovered by the archeologist explaining about the cultural significance. HC sharma in his arctic published in 2003 shows that the research is confined to basically surface sites and rarely excavated sites of the Neolithic cultural period. J.P. Mills in the 1930s also stated that “the spade, the chief tool of archaeologists had hardly been used in research in Assam” The surface finds and excavated material failed to provide detailed understanding of subsistence and settlement patterns of the early farming communities.

This part of India still suffers from insufficient data for reconstructing its past cultures though it has a long history of more than 140 years of archaeological research.

However we have very rich archaeological sites explaining the evidence of the cultural flow but because of lack of sufficient discoveries and the excavation the picture is still to uncover . However on the basis of the literary sources it can be clearly mentioned that the migration of the people could be there. Migration of the human has been the general characteristic during pre historic era because humans had to migrate from one place to other place in the search of new subsistence bases. On the basis of archaeological and anthropological study this migration can be predicted. During the Paleolithic phase , many african men migrated towards India and from India towards the south east asian



countries. Definitely they must have carried some cultural element with them towards various parts of Eurasia.

The academic discussions among the Lower Palaeolithic archaeologists are centered on the debate about the timing and geographic expansion of the earliest “Out of Africa” hominid migrations. In recent years, the “Out of Africa” model has been playing a vital role in the Old World Palaeolithic scenario, which implies that *Homo erectus* ventured outside the African continent at 1.8 million years or slightly before.

Nearly four decades of intermittent prehistoric investigations (initiated in the mid-1970s) in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya revealed the existence of several assemblages with Paleolithic elements. The artifacts which have been identified (or rather, claimed) to be of Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic traditions of European nomenclature were collected from secondary depositional contexts and have been placed to different cultural stages on the basis of typological ground. Some of the industries have been compared and correlated to Indian as well as Southeast Asian tradition. As these artifacts are mostly surface collections and the chronology is not yet well understood, the issue of the presence of Palaeolithic artifacts remains as a “dilemma” in the prehistory of Northeast India (Hazarika 2012).

In the recent research done by the Chinese scholars, the evidence of the cultural flow can be predicted. Recently in 2006 the archaeologists of China Londo, Chiang, Hung, Chiang and Barbara analyzed the culture on the basis of the DNA study. He studied the DNA sequencing of three distinct gene regions in a phylogeographic approach to investigate the domestication of cultivated rice. Finally he concluded about the cultural relationship between India and China, mainly Indo Chinese regions of southeast Asia. Indochina may represent the ancestral center of diversity for the wild rice **Oryza Rufipogon**.

Phylogeographic analysis suggests that cultivated rice, *Oryza sativa*, was domesticated from its wild progenitor, **Oryza Rufipogon**, at least twice in at least two different geographic regions in eastern Asia and that the products of these two independent domestication events are the two major rice varieties, *Oryza sativa indica* and *Oryza sativa japonica*. Based on this geographical analysis, *Oryza sativa indica* was domesticated within a region south of the Himalayan mountain range, most likely eastern India, Myanmar, and Thailand, while *Oryza sativa japonica* was domesticated from wild rice in southern China.

T.C. Sharma (1991) has pointed out that scholars all over the world are of the opinion that archaeology in Northeast India is very important for world archaeology, because this region is supposed to have played a great role in the domestication of a number

of food plants essential for man, including rice. Therefore , It may clearly proved that , during prehistoric period there must have been the interconnectivity between Indian culture with the culture of southeast Asian region

In the Historic Period, we have clear evidence available showing the cultural interrelation between India and southeast Asian countries. After the evolution of Buddhism and the diffusion of Buddhism towards the southeast Asian countries may be the one reason behind that cultural connection to southeast asian countries. Beside, many traders and Merchant During the Asokan period, Many messengers and representatives of the Asoka were sent to various regions of the world and they not only reached there but some of them settled there and in this way, they brought the Indian culture with themself.

Cultural flow from southern India towards the south east asian countries did not start only in historical period because of commercial relationship or political relationship but this migration had been continuing from India towards the south east asian countries for thousands of year

### **YOJNA IAS DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS ENG MED 14th FEB**

General migration of the Human can be seen in the direction of the rivers flow because, for the men migration in the direction of rivers flow was easy. In lack of technology, humans could not migrate against the river's flow. And hence the cultural migration from the northern India towards the southern India and then southeast asian countries should not be surprising Burma (myanmar ), Thailand, Việt Nam, Cambodia, and Laos, Malay World are the regions where the cultural connections with india are found on large scale. The numerous reason behind the culture influence on these regions can be described.

# Vibrant Villages Programme

**Why it's in News:** The “Vibrant Villages Programme” (VVP), a centrally sponsored program, has received approval from the government for the financial years 2022–2023 to 2025–2026.

**The main theme of the topic:** is the comprehensive scheme for the development of border villages and blocks in order to raise the standard of living for residents of those border villages. This will aid in enticing residents in border regions to remain in their homes and stop the exodus from these towns, improving border security.

**Topic Description:** The program will provide funding for vital infrastructure development and the creation of livelihood opportunities in 19 districts, 46 border blocks, four states, and one UT along the country's northern land border. This will aid in achieving inclusive growth and preserving the population in the border regions. 663 Villages will be included in the initiative in the first phase.

The program assists in identifying and developing the economic drivers based on the local human, natural, and other resources of the border villages along the northern border, as well as in the development of growth centers on the “Hub and Spoke Model” through the promotion of social entrepreneurship, the empowerment of youth and women through skill development and entrepreneurship, and the leveraging of the tourism potential through the promotion of local cultural, traditional knowledge, and heritage, as well as the development of sustainable eco

Gram Panchayats will assist the district administration in developing vibrant village action plans. The complete saturation of federal and state programs will be guaranteed.

**Key outcomes:** It includes linkage with all-weather roads, access to drinking water, 24-hour electricity, particular attention being paid to solar and wind energy, internet and mobile connectivity, centers for tourism, centers with many uses, and centers for health and wellness

The Border Area Development Programme won't be duplicated. 2500 crore of the 4800 crore rupees in financial allocation would be used for roads.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VIBRANT VILLAGES PROGRAMME

- For reasons of national security, it is inappropriate for border villages to migrate, and the proposed budget includes funds for creating a thriving border
- The country's border settlements are distinguished by challenging topography,

inadequate transportation systems, and subpar socioeconomic

- These towns have a small population, and poor infrastructure, and are frequently excluded from the benefits of progress
- These areas do not reap the same growth advantages as other states
- Additionally, the Government had prioritized the creation of Border Villages. In 2018, as the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was being implemented, Rajnath Singh, the then-Union Home Minister, emphasized the importance of the border people as a strategic asset for the nation and a crucial component of maintaining border security.
- In order to guarantee that these people continue to reside in border communities, every effort must be taken to upgrade the social and economic
- The government gives the social and economic well-being of border residents top priority and works to provide them with all the amenities they need, including connectivity, clean water to drink, schools, hospitals, and other services to enable sustainable living in these areas

## **THE FUTURE ENVISIONED**

- The Union Budget has prioritized building roads in border regions, which would significantly improve the quality of life for those who live there.
- The country's border tourism has been boosted by the tourist ministry's efforts.
- India's border villages are intended to undergo renovation as part of the "Vibrant Villages Programme." This is essential to protect the nation's sovereignty and further shield them from any potential neighbor disputes.
- The National Cadet Corps (NCC) Centers would be introduced in schools located along the borders, and the budget also focused on developing border settlements.
- The government is supplying water and power in a comprehensive manner.
- All villages should have access to digital resources, communication infrastructure, and e-services, according to the government.
- The Bharatnet Project will award PPP contracts for the installation of optical fiber in all villages, even distant ones, in 2022–2023.
- It is anticipated that the project will be finished in 2025, and steps will be done to enable better and more effective usage of optical fiber.

## **NEED FOR SUCH A PLAN**

The program is a critique of China's model villages, but the phrase was carefully chosen to avoid upsetting the neighbors. China has recently developed new villages along the LAC, primarily on the other side of the border with Arunachal Pradesh. While China has been settling additional residents in border regions, villages on the Indian side of the border have experienced an unparalleled outflow of residents.

The confidence of our army men will undoubtedly increase as a result of this initiative.



# DHARMA GUARDIAN

## Why it's in News

The fourth edition of the India-Japan joint military exercise “EX DHARMA GUARDIAN” is taking place in Camp Imazu in the Japanese region of Shiga from February 17 through March 2, 2023.

**Topic Description:** Notably, Exercise DHARMA GUARDIAN, an annual training event with Japan, is important and significant in terms of the security challenges faced by both countries against the backdrop of the current global situation in the series of military training exercises conducted by India with various countries.

This exercise's scope includes platoon-level joint training on jungle and semi-urban/urban terrain operations.

This year's exercise will bring together members of the Indian Army's Garhwal Rifles Regiment and an infantry regiment from the Middle Army of the Japan Ground Self-Defence Force (JGSDF) to exchange operational experiences and improve interoperability in planning and execution. On February 12, 2023, the Indian Army contingent arrived at the drill site and was welcomed with open arms.

**Exercise Importance:** The combined exercise will allow the two armies to exchange best practices in tactical operations under a UN mandate, as well as foster interoperability, goodwill, camaraderie, and friendship between the two forces. High levels of physical conditioning and the sharing of tactical drills will be the main training objectives. Participants will engage in a range of missions throughout the exercise, including collaborative

planning, joint tactical drills, the fundamentals of constructing integrated surveillance grids, and the use of aerial assets. The collaborative training session will help both forces get to know one another better, exchange diverse experiences, and improve situational awareness.

## CONCERNING THE DHARMA GUARDIAN EXERCISE

- An annual gathering/bilateral military exercise is called Dhara
- From November 1 to November 14, 2018, the Counterinsurgency Warfare School at Vairengte (Mizoram), India, hosted the inaugural Dharma Guardian
- The 6/1 GORKHA RIFLES from the Indian Army Contingent took part in the first

- bilateral military exercise between India and
- Enhancing interoperability between the forces of the two countries is one of the key goals of the bilateral Dharma Guardian
- The Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force's 32 Infantry Regiment served as the country's representative (JGSDF)

**The exercises include the following activities:**

- Preparation for anti-terrorism activities
- Operation planning for counterterrorism
- The performance of several carefully designed tactical maneuvers
- According to the Indian Government, the purpose of this exercise is to eliminate risks that could or will be present in urban warfare

**HISTORY OF INDIA-JAPAN DEFENSE COORDINATION**

- 2008 saw the signing of the India-Japan Joint Declaration on Security
- The nations have established a two-way dialogue between their foreign and defense ministers (2+2).
- Other defense-related initiatives between India and Japan include:
- Defense Ministers' Annual Dialogue Defense Policy Discussion

Conversations between national security advisers and Staff conversations for each service

- The Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), which would increase the strategic depth of bilateral security and defense cooperation, is now being negotiated between the two
- India and Japan want to collaborate on defense technologies and
- Together, the public and business sectors of both countries hope to improve defense technical
- There is a shared commitment to enhancing communication between the Japanese and Indian defense
- The start of collaborative research in the fields of robotics and unmanned ground vehicles (UGV) has been welcomed by India and

**Other joint drills include**

"Veer Guardian-2023." From January 12 to 26, India and Japan conducted their first-ever bilateral aviation exercise as a result of their expanding defense ties and growing concerns over China's military buildup in the Indo-Pacific. In Japan's Hyakuri air base, the Indian Air Force (IAF) and Japan

Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) participated in the exercise "Veer Guardian-2023." The

IAF announced on Saturday that four Su-30 MKI jets, two C-17 planes, and one IL-78 plane will be participating in the exercise.

## **CONCLUSION**

Exercise Dharma Guardian” would strengthen the defense cooperation between the Japanese Ground Self Defence Forces and the Indian Army, advancing bilateral ties between the two countries.



# SIXTH SCHEDULE DEMAND OF LADAKH

## 6TH SCHEDULE DEMAND OF LADAKH

The article talks about how the sixth schedule impacts Indian polity and constitution.

### Why in the news?

- After the abrogation of Article 370, Ladakh has been celebrating the status of the Union Territory.
- However, in the recent time, they have also been demanding inclusion in the 6th schedule of the constitution
- Famous educationist Sonam Wangchuk has come to the forefront of this protest.

## CONCEPTS TO BE REMEMBERED FOR UPSC SIXTH SCHEDULE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- The sixth schedule currently includes four states i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
- It provides administration of tribal areas in these particular states
- The basis of the sixth schedule can be traced in Art 244(2) and Art 275(1) of the constitution.
- ADC's e. Autonomous District Councils are created in order to safeguard the rights of the tribal people.
- These ADCs are the bodies representing districts to which the constitution has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature.



Sixth Schedule Demand of Ladakh

## ISSUES OF THE PEOPLE OF LADAKH

- Ladakhi's have a lot of unfulfilled aspirations
- Fund lapses People are complaining about the inability of the Central Government's allotted fund for the UT, to be reached the ground level.



- **Unemployment** Lack of unemployment for the people of Ladakh is growing day by day.
- **Agriculture** The Region's topography does not support much agriculture as a result of which over-reliance on the Tourism sector is still there.
- **Environment:** The eco-fragile environment is posing a risk for the people of Ladakh in the long run.

## BENEFITS OF THE 6TH SCHEDULE

- Districts councils and regional councils are given certain judicial and legislative powers, however, they are subject to the jurisdiction of the concerned High Court.
- These councils have the power to hear those cases, where both the parties involved belong to the Schedule Tribe. In these cases, the councils have the power to give a punishment of up to 5 years of prison.
- These councils will also have the power to levy taxes, tolls, and fees on buildings, vehicles, animals, boats, entry goods, etc.
- The Acts passed by the Parliament and the state legislature does not apply to the autonomous districts and autonomous regions or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

The Governor is vested with powers regarding the He/she, by public notification, may:

- a) Define the boundaries of any autonomous district
- b) Increase or decrease the area of an existing autonomous district.
- c) Alter the name of any autonomous district
- d) Include or exclude any new areas.
- e) Create a new autonomous district.

## THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE REGION OF LADAKH

- **Joint committee:** Including all the stakeholders should be formed in order to take into account all points of view.
- **Freedom of speech:** Should also be given in order to ensure that people get their chance to put their voice in the public forum.
- **Fund utilization:** Should be done with high prudence and effective utilization should be ensured in order to prevent the lapsing of the allocated fund.

Ladakh is a location of great Geo-Strategic significance due to China's "Wolf Warrior Diplomacy". Inclusive steps in the right direction are of prime importance for the well-being of the future of Ladakh and its people.